# 76 MILE GUN "POSSIBLE," SAY ORDNANCE **EXPERTS**

Resorts to Celebrate Success of Offensive.

WATCHED BY McCARTHY

No Absolute Evidence of Disloyalty Discovered-Many Fights Reported.

There is a German-frankly German -restaurant which is midway in Manhattan between the Hotel Astor and Luhow's Early yesterday morning it was stimulated recruiting greatly, but the staff was not ready to announce figures. uncomfortably crowded. Queues of per ons, startlingly well nourished, waited for seats, their eyes eagerly seeking the attention of a head waiter whose upwardly trained mustache and stiff back evealed a youth not devoid of Kultur. In all of its history this restaurant had never received a crowd so great.
When the Lusitania was torpedoed its business for a night or two expanded smaringly. When the German Crown ce seemed about to take Verdun the

ilindenburg's smash against Paris. But the projectile, here were no bulletin boards. There was not even definite conversation. There was nothing palpable, nothing ob-lous toward which the finger of out-

It was almost unendurable for one man, a big man of obviously un-Teutonic aspect, who pretended to enjoy his diner as he occupied a small table in a corner which commanded a view of the mass room. This man's name was main room. This man's name was big main room. This man's name was Thomas D. McCarthy, and his job is holding down the United States Marshalship for the Southern District of New York. Among other things, he had been at Alice would have been ashamed of hat coneys may go just so far and no further and in bringing about the instance. In the chemist pointed out that apparently the same propulsive power was being used as in other high velocity guns, but in much greater quantity. He added that the shell of the new gun travels to a great height and largely through atmosphere much thinner than that traversed by the ordinary shell and therefore.

everyisedy arose. Indefatigable collectors for the Knights of Columbus War crease the accuracy of the gun. were received amiably and even generously. Flags of the United States of America depended from the walls. A cout for the Naval Reserve Dependents sang a ballad, passed the hat and off not badly. All of the outward aspects of patriot-

on seemed to be present, yet Sig Tom McCarthy was not content in his corner seat. He sensed, he thought, a curious with the first editions of newspapers extered the restaurant and exchanged greetings with the well fed that had been there for hours. There was no eering, in this particular place, over Heitish defeat, over the rumor that Paris was being bombarded by a stu-lendous sort of artillery, but there was kind of gladness that no one, least of the United States Marshal with keen yes and excellent ears, could possibly

## A Sense of Elation.

There was a close buzz of talk, a perfect spasm of gutturals, a stroking of nustaches, a stiffening of already stiff sacks, a simultaneous lifting of glasses out there was nothing which, legally, etitled a United States Marshal to go up any one of the tables, clap hand upon coulder and say "You are my pris-

Roaming, as he said, between the little Astor and Luchow's, Marshal Mc-larthy endured this sort of experience veral times between early Saturday hight and early Monday morning. He trouble to sniff sentiment in resorts of thouse to sain sentiment in resorts of almost purely Teutonic character, that the joy among the generality of patrons over the German offensive was a thing which imperilled the safety valve of personal standing, but there was nothing for him or other agents of the Federal including members of the Army and Navy Intelligence Service, to take hold of with strong hand. It was present like a foul odor, but like a foul could not be seized upon with Marshal McCarthy kept up his zil until 6 o'clock yesterday morning renewed it last night, but he found pretext for arresting any of the fur-celebrators, however obvious their

celebration was general and fairly shameless. In all of the restau-Germans there were crowds of un-isual size. Money was spent freely in teasts which were whispered rather than These places of entertainment rly on Saturday evening and maintained their patronage until the sing hour on Sunday morning, and eremed to be almost miraculous of transmitting the latest news he western front to the celebrators afters whispered it. Late comers fairly diated it. And every time there was ness intimation that Von Hindenier was succeeding in breaking the citish line there was a fresh demand rull seldels and refilled glasses of distraumides.

## Rows Quickly Suppressed.

erman sympathizers restrained themes so closely, on the whole, that the crities had no course of action.

were a dozen fights in various meants, but these were settled so lily that the police did not have to alled in. The instant a row started curant keeper, realizing his del-position, squelched it. There

NEW YORK GERMANS broken. According to the policeman who arrested him he fairly yelled, "The Allies will never win!" A hand struck his mouth when the last syllable was out, and for two or three minutes there was a free for all, rough and tumble fight which was stopped only when Policeman Joseph Murphy broke through the crowd and clapped his hand upon the Hudson Maxim Says It Could Hudson Maxim Says It Could be a support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the Hudson Maxim Says It Could be a support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the Hudson Maxim Says It Could be a support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the Hudson Maxim Says It Could be a support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the policeman who are support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd and clapped his hand upon the support of the crowd an

German's shoulder.

At the Tenderloin station the man who cheered for Von Hindenburg and At the Tenderioin station the man who cheered for Von Hindenburg and who prophesied disaster for the Allies gave his name as Edward Rampke, 236 West Fortieth street. He said he hadn't meant to talk against the United States, but only against Great Britain. The Magistrate who took his plea in the Mens Night Court decided that tendays in the workhouse would help his complaint and gave them to him.

There were few occasions in which any sympathizer with Germany ventured the direct encounter, but there ware many episodes recorded unofficially in which short tempered Americans at bulletin boards or in restaurants had to remind exponents of kultur that

had to remind exponents of kultur that there was a cop on the corner. At Governors Island it was said yes-terday that the news from France had

there had been never such a press of custom as early yesterday morning. Excellent German-Americans, Liberty bond the Germans in constructing their new authorities one important conclusion. Red Cross contributors, fathers weapon, but speak passionately of the which is: sons in the National Army, were un-isually wakeful, or so it appeared, last

sually wakeful, or so it appeared, last attriday night and early yesterday that the number of victims is small, but it asks for reprisals on German cities.

Prof. Paul Painleve, former Premier smell of Teutonic cooking and the low hanging tobacco smoke. It was not a single put into words, even gutturals. It hanging tobacco smoke. It was not a thing put into words, even gutturals. It was an influence which pervaded the mace—an intangible thing which seemed to create excessive jocularity and to loosen tight purses. There was no named in the fabrication of the projectile that the fabrication of the fabrication of the projectile that the fabrication of the fabrication of the projectile that the fabrication of the fabrication of the projectile that the fabrication of the projectile that the fabrication of the fabrication of the projectile that the fabrication of the fabrication of the fabrication of the projectile that the fabrication of the fabrication of the fabrication of the fabrication of the projectile that the fabrication of the fabric

There was nothing palpable, nothing obvois toward which the finger of outiaged patriotism could be pointed. And
is et the thrill—the thrill of German pride,
derman hopes, German confidence rode
he heavy air.

Marshal Alert.

It was almost unendurable for one
if was almost unendurable for one
man a big man of obviously un-Teutonic
in a prominent American chemist, whose
man a palpable, nothing obname is withheld for military reasons,
in a statement to the Associated Press
to-day concerning the long range gun
that is being used to bombard Paris advanced the theory that the barrel of the
gun is surrounded by a magnetic field
which keeps the shell virtually free
from the sides of the gun when it is beso small in comparison that the game
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second place, A prominent American chemist, whose

at Alice would have been ashamed of through atmosphere much thinner than hat coneys may go just so far and no that traversed by the ordinary shell, further and in bringing about the indictment of Prof. Scott Nearing. He included the color of the was in the restaurant because of the probably is made of highly tempered tungsten steel and that the deterioration hat something may happen.

The trouble was that nothing did. The problem as a somewhat ostentary below the star Spangled Hanner, and of friction. It was stated that heavy

> Airred Capus in the Figure alludes to the making of the gun as a great mechanical feat, but points out that as a military factor the weapon is entirely inefficacious. The Petit Paristen comments upon the bombardment as an extremely minor incident as compared with Military Value of Gun Is Small. the gigantic battle in progress on the

British front. Le Petit Journal says that Jules Vern

bardment is designed to give the same pression that Paris is within the range of the German guns. "It is a political fifty shots.

"The Germans, since the war began, a plan of dropping these projectiles from the paris was being shelled. Fail

Austrian manufacture. It is a delicate piece of machinery, which must be han-dled by expert mathematicians and gunners, the newspaper adds, as the loading and pointing are difficult. It declares each shot costs about \$4,000. "This is a new conception of our enemies," the

The ordnance experts were not ready last night to commit themselves as whether the shell was a sort of aerial torpedo driven by propellers: whether an inner projectile contained in the original shell is released by an explosive after the shell has travelled a certain distance from the gun, or whether the original projectile itself reaches its destination. propelled perhaps, by an explosive of a force hitherto unknown. In Saturday's bombardment twenty-

four shots in all were fired from 7:20 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., a shell dropping every twenty minutes with monotonous regularity. The bombardment presented the characteristics of a bombardmen by heavy artillery, there being regular intervals between the shots and the shells falling within a restricted area. Enemy aviators who flew high over the city during the early hours of the bom-bardment regulated the firing. The Stock Exchange Association has decided that it will not suspend business luring the raids on the city. The trad vill be transferred to thecellar of

## GUN TRIED IN 1915.

the Bourse when the alarm signal

aval Books Tell of One on Warship With 60 Mile Range. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.

Copyright, 1918; all rights esserved London, March 24.—Technical na-val books published in 1915 mention three German warships equipped with twenty ton guns, the muzzle energy of which, at an angle of forty-five degrees, which, at an angle of forty-five degrees, would give a nine inch projectile weighting by the activity of the police. It is an entire that held the hand of Marshal Mctarib. The location of the gun, therefore, which is shelling Paris at a range of seventy-two miles is rendered intelligible. Guns existed even in 1915 capable over Von Hindenburg's attack was accepted. He stood in Herald Square late on Saturday night and cheered an amount cannot that the British line was

# ABOUT GREAT GUN

Hudson Maxim Says It Could Be Built, but Would Be of Small Value.

EFFORT FOOLISH WASTE

Capt. Hamilton Calls Entire German Story a Bit of Buncombe.

Two ordnance experts in New York discussed yesterday the long range shell-

ing of Paris. said Hudson Maxim, inventor of explo- the bars. This would give a minimu said Hudson Maxim, inventor of explo-initial area and consequently a minimus sives and an authority on artillery, but initial pressure and the maximum fir into detail with a description of how

Prince seemed about to take vertuin the receipts mounted extraordinarily. When ance. As to the battler a favorable ending of the foundation of the favorable ending of the foundation of the favorable ending of the favorable

the way of designing, casting, building, partly driven by a propeller during transporting and mounting a weapon of flight. If this is a fact the Germans are this kind might be overcome, but if they have been, it is a great piece of foolish-ness. The money, material and labor would build 1,000 more serviceable big

#### Of Little Real Value.

Capt. Hamilton said: You ask me as to the possibility of a heavy gun sending shells sixty-two miles. It is pure bunk. There are two reasons why this is true. In the first place, if, say we had a short gun which was fifty times its calibre in length, the pressure would be increased to such an extent that the gun would hurst. In the so small in comparison that the game would not be worth the candle. The cost of the production of such a gun would not balance the value. Theoretically, there is no limit to the range of a

"It is limited by the amount of pressure to the square inch that a gun can stand and the amount of actual power that can be put behind a projectile. The range is determined by elevation. Theo-retically the greatest range is procured practice the maximum is obtained at 34 degrees. The maximum range that has been obtained under the best conditions has been about twenty-eight milles." Unquoted and unofficial statements on

"Either the Germans are nearer to Paris than we have been told, or they are shelling the town from airplanes. We incline to the airplane view."

"The drift," said Capt. Hamilton, speaking of the lateral decisions.

Le Petit Journal says that Jules Verne had foreseen this gun, and it declares moreover that it is a French invention. "More than a year ago," it adds, "we discovered the secret of firing our cannor than, 100 kilometers. The secret lies in the greater suppression of the atmospheric resistance."

The Echo de Paris declares the bombard bardment is designed to give the impression that Paris is within the range and would be exhausted after firing and or the projection of ordnance experts. It was pointed out by several that to overcome the last night at the home of Eugene V. Brewster, in Brooklyn, where he made the same statement. He said a gun of the earth's attraction the projectile must have a velocity that would carry it to its objective in about four seconds. There was no known metal that would have, if they are firing into Paris from a front more than sixty miles away, would weigh at last 800 tons.

The through the conviction of ordnance experts. It was pointed out by several that to overcome the last night at the home of Eugene V. Brewster, in Brooklyn, where he made the same statement. He said a gun of the arms of the conviction of ordnance experts. It was pointed out by several that to overcome the last night at the home of Eugene V. Brewster, in Brooklyn, where he made the same statement. He said a gun of the arms of the projectile must have a velocity that would carry it to its objective in about four seconds. There was no known metal that would have a velocity that would carry it to its objective in about four seconds. There was no known metal that would have a velocity that would carry it to its objective in about four seconds. There was no known metal that would have a velocity that would carry it to its objective in about four seconds. The three was no known metal that would arm and would be exhausted after firing the projectile must have a velocity that the control of the arms of the control of the

of the German guns. "It is a pointed cannon." the newspaper says.

Premier Clemenceau's newspaper, Libre, asserts that the password of the hour is "Confidence."

"Germany." it declares, "has wished to make it a complete offensive on all fronts—the land, water and air fronts, as well as the 'front of the rear.' We are facing an enemy who wishes to end it as soon as possible. That suits us. Every shell that falls into Paris drives deeper into us the confidence in an ultimate victory."

Gun Reported Made in Austria.

The newspaper Le Journal says the gun is of 240 millimeters calibre and of Austrian manufacture. It is a delicate piece of machinery, which must be handled by expert mathematicians and gunners, the newspaper adds, as the loading the learning blegged Arive they have when the carmans blisses of the time of the french as the falling of big shells in Paris. Therefore, by the introduction of this long range gun at the time of the (Germans, since the war began, in a plan of dropping these projectiles from have been bombarding London at great a plan of dropping these projectiles from have been bombarding London at great a plan of dropping these projectiles from have been bombarding London at great a plan of dropping these projectiles from have been bombarding London at great a plan of dropping these projectiles from have been bombarding London at great a plan of dropping these projectiles from have been bombarding London at great a plan of dropping these projectiles from the impression that the Germans dens in order to give the impression that the Germans deliberates a plan of dropping these projectiles from have done in London at great and sufficiency. The damage done in London at great a plan of dropping these projectiles from the impression that the Germans, since the war began, have been bombarding London at great and sufficiency, 'Mr. Maxim's statement and sufficiency in the impression that the Germans is plan of dropping these projectiles from the impression that the fall aplan of done in long the impr

this long range gun at the time of the German's biggest drive they have what they esteem an important psycological factor for the purpose of influencing opinion abroad as well as at home.

## Seems Impractical.

His signed statement follows:
"When I first heard the report that
Paris was being bombarded from a
distance of more than sixty miles and
was asked whether or not the thing
was possible I told my interrogator
that the thing was a possibility, and
whether or not it were a mere probability or a fact would depend upon the
purpose of the Germans. urpose of the Germans. "I understand that the projectile is

ength and with a maximum elevation of 45 degrees a projectile may be thrown to a distance of more than twenty miles with the ordinary pressure at to a distance of more than twenty supervised the care of wounded brought to a station which he had established and in order to save the lives of others.

gun we quadruple the area of the base of the projectile. If we were to make a gun of eighteen inch calibre and shoot a nine inch projectile from that we would have four times the propelling energy on the base of the shell during the entire flight of the projectile through the bore of the gun.

"But it would be perfectly possible to employ a gun for such purpose of 20 inch calibre throwing a sub-calibre projectile of \$\frac{2}{2}\$ inches. Then we would have a good deal more than four times the area upon which the powder gases would push against the projectile.

(Meurthe and Moselle) on March 6. credited by the commander with keeping up the morale of his men and aiding their success. Although severely wounded the refused aid until it was given to his men. The severity of his injury is sh wn by the fact that his leg was amputated."

## Sub-Calibre Idea Old.

"There is nothing new in this idea of a sub-calibre projectile. Sub-calibre projectiles were used in the old 15 inch Zalinski dynamite gun in order to get

greater range.

"Two rings are provided, one near the forward end of the projectile and one near the forward end of the projectile and one near the rear. The rear ring carries a driving band for giving the projectile rotation, and back of that is a gas check. The gas check is independent in this case of the driving band. The rear rider ring or support for the projectile must necessarily be made very strong to the projectile must necessarily be made very strong to the projectile must necessarily be made very strong to the projectile must necessarily be made very strong to the projectile must necessarily be made very strong to the projectile must necessarily be made very strong to the projectile must necessarily be made very strong to the projectile must necessarily be made very strong to the projectile must necessarily be made very strong to the Distinguished Service to the Distinguished Service to the Distinguished Service to the Distinguished Service to the Park Theatre by Col. J. S. Dennis, second in command of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission in the United States, with headquarters at 511 Fifth the projectile must necessarily be made very strong to the Distinguished Service to the Distinguished Service to the Distinguished Service to the Distinguished Service to the Park Theatre by Col. J. S. Dennis, second in command of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission in the United States, with headquarters at 511 Fifth the projectile must necessarily be made very strong to the projectile must necessarily the projectile and one near the Commander in Chief.

This reassuring statement was made the Park Theatre by Col. J. S. Dennis, second in command of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission in the United States, with headquarters at 511 Fifth are projectile must necessarily be made very strong to the projectile must necessarily the made very strong to the projectile must necessarily the made very strong to the projectile must necessarily the made projectile must necessarily the made very strong to the projecti

stand a pressure of 35,000 pounds to the square inch.

"When the projectile escapes from the gun these rings part company with the projectile and fly off, leaving it to proceed by itself.

"With a gun of 20 inch cellbra made."

"With a gun of 20 inch calibre made from 80 to 100 feet long, it would be perfectly possible at maximum elevation of 45 degrees to get the range at-

tion of 45 degrees to get the range attributed to the Germans.

"The gun would probably be what is
generally designated as a knockdown
gun—one shipped to the firing line in
sections and erected in place. The gun,
however, would be so long that it would
not support itself without drooping. It
would consequently have to be supported
by an external structure like that used
for supporting a bridge. In short, the
magning of the gun would be somewhat
of a bridge builder's job.

## Best Powder Charge.

"Of course any kind of approved pow-der charge could be used, but the best kind of powder charge for such a gun would be a cordite composition, coneisting of about 50 per cent. nitroglycerin and 50 per cent. guncotton. made into long bars or rods and multi-perforated It is possible to build such a gun, transversely to the longitudinal axis of its cost would be prohibitive in compari- area exposed to the flame of combustion on with its accomplishments. He went just before the complete consumption of no detail with a description of how the grain. This would tend to keep the

AT 76 MILE RANGE into detail with a description of how such a gun could be constructed—100 feet long and supported by trusses, like a bridge.

Continued from First Page.

The report is buncombe, said Capt. Percy C. Hamilton, Coast Artillery least half of the fravel of the projectile above most of the atmosphere of the earth, so that at Percy C. Hamilton, Coast Artillery would be through a partial vacuum and would be through a partial vacuum and the total resistance which the projectile would encounter in, say, sixty miles would not be more than it would be in thirty miles if the projectile were pass-ing through atmosphere as dense as it is at the carth's surface.
"I understand that it is rumored that

the projectiles now reaching Paris are partly driven by a propeller during accomplishing the result by a method not so simple or as good as that which I have indicated, for the flight of the projectile would neither be as accurate nor as sure as if the projectile should derive its entire energy from the cun. "Hurson Maxim."

In his address last night Mr. Maxim declared he has no fears regarding the eventual outcome of the struggle on the French front. Even if the Germans should break the British line and reach the coast, thereby releasing the German fleet, the Alles, he declares, have implemented warfare with which they still ments of warfare with which they still would be able to defeat Germany.
"We have implements of war," he said.
"to make the German fleet disappear." Mr. Maxim is a member of the Naval Consulting Board and for this reason he declined to discuss the subject further.

### **NEW GERMAN GUN** REGARDED AS MYTH

But in practice the range is Shells Probably From Airplane, Experts Say.

> WASHINGTON, March 24 .- The bombardment of Paris is regarded here as a plece of deception carried out cleverly and systematically by the Germans at a concomitant of their offensive for the purpose of spreading terror in the French capital. This is the positive be-lief of every expert in the War Depart-ment whose convictions of yesterday were strengthened to-day by the failure

that would fire from behind the German in the same time hostile artifiery lines into Paris was again a constant theme of discussion to-day at the War was active in the Tyres-La Bassee Department in those interludes when the region.

The German infantry divisions theremore the same time hostile artifiery lines are time hostile artifiery was active in the Tyres-La Bassee Department in those interludes when the region.

Could Fire Few Shots.

A report that the German "monster" actually had been located in the forest laration that the building of such a gun would be next to useless, measured in military effectiveness. In addition to a statement to that effect which he gave

away, would weigh at last 800 tons and would be exhausted after firing a majority of the ordnance experts is that the Germans deliberately conceived

WITH THE AMPRICAN ABOVE IN PRINCE March 24.—The Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded nine American soldiers, but three thus necorated are dead, and the crosses, with appropriate

The decorations have been conferre on Second Lleut. A. W. Terrel, Medical Sergeant Thomas Peterson (dead), Pri gem (both dead), and Sergeants Varner Hall and James H. West, and Corporals Edgar H. Freeman, Amos Teske and Edgar H. Freeman, Amos Teske and Homer Whited, all of the same infantry

regiment. Some of these men already had beer decorated with the French War Cross. practically of nine inch calibre. With a maximum elevation artillery regiment, and in action on artillery regiment, and in action on March 5, although mortally wounded er of the gun.

"Now, if we double the calibre of a the same night. Private Fillengem, as sentry, stood by his post the same day despite a heavy shellfire and was mortally wounded as

The citation of Lieut, Terrel says: "He conducted the movement of his battery under heavy fire near Pexonne (Meurthe and Moselle) on March 6. credited by the commander with keeping up the morale of his men and siding SAYS BRITISH WILL HOLD POE.

The Distinguished Service Cross is on of four new decorations for bravery, ser wounds in the war against Germany, authorised by President Wilson.
These decorations are awarded with the approval of Gen. Pershing, the American Commander in Chief.

This reassuring statement was made

Several of the Distinguished Service Crosses were awarded to soldiers of the American expeditionary force about a week ago for extraordinary beautiful and the Park Theatre by Col. J. S. Dennis, second in command of the British Constitution of the British

# WAR DEPARTMENT REVIEWS OFFENSIVE

man Gains or Losses on Western Front.

BIGGEST MANŒUVRE YET

Drive Called Most Terrifying, Stupendous and Intense Ever Attempted.

WASHINGTON, March 24 .- The weekly review of the war situation put forward to-day by the War Department halls the German offensive in the west region as the resumption of the fighting season resistance to the onslaught of the hosts of Kaiserdom nor admitting of any superoptimism of the sort which has too often characterized the official surmises as to future activities, the review credits the Germans with having resorted to me concentration of attack as the result of the collapse of diplomatic and political strategic movements in which the Ger-

atrategic movements in which the German Imperial Government has been
engaged for the last four months.

The initial movement of the German
offensive, it is said, began Thursday at
drawn, at a point on the Oise ninety-four
miles from Paris. Thence it had spread
along the front, growing in intensity
of artillery bombardment and later assuming the form of a vast infantry
attack behind a barrage of nigh explosive projectiles, smoke, flame and gas, sive projectiles, smoke, fiame and gas, the most terrifying and stapendous and intense of anything heretofore attempted by either side in the war.

Only once does the review suggest the thought of a prophecy with regard to the German movement. Then only to express the belief that it is too early to attempt a measurement of the possible magnitude of the German gains in termorale which the halting of such a treoccasion. That further changes in the combat situation must be expected in view of the vital character of the oper-

# GIVES ATTACK DETAILS.

Premature to Express Opinion, Is Department's View.

Washington, March 24.—The weekly review of the War Department says: , "The assault launched by the Ger-mans against the British front has reopened the fighting season in the west. This operation confirms to us that the German Higher Command, unable to control the strategic situation through political agencies, as has been unceas-ingly attempted during the last four months, has been forced to engage in a desperate military venture in an ef-fort to retain its domination over the peoples of the Central Empires, and if possible force a victorious peace

if possible force a victorious peace by the fortune of arms.

"From Croisilles south to Vendeuil, a distance of forty-seven miles, the Ger-mans concentrated this preliminary bar-rage, in which a number of Austrian batteries participated.

"At the same time hostile artillery was active in the Verse La Basses."

officers were not bending over maps "The German infantry divisions there-trying to follow the course of the great upon advanced to the attack along the battle itself."

#### Germans Making Headway. "The British forces are heavily en

gaged. While the Germans have been able to make headway no definite enveloping movement is as yet outlined "Prior to the German attack activity prevailed along the entire The British troops were successful in a number of raids strongly driven into the enemy lines, proving their enemy lines, proving their afertness and initiative.

"Our own forces in training in Lorraine are still holding on to the trenches northeast of Badenviller which were captured last week. In this region our arties, which have penetrated the German itions, report that enemy works have een considerably damaged.
"In our sector north of Toul our artil-

lery has successfully bombarded enemy works and billets behind their lines. Dur-ing a raid one of our patrols reached the German second line and returned without suffering any casualties. In this area the enemy made a thrust against the French forces on our flank own forces became engaged. The Ger-mans were driven off.

## German Raiders Repulsed.

"A hostile raid was also attempted against our forces at another point. This etters, will be forwarded to the next of operation was preceded by a strong barartillery, was able to stop the attack-ing column before our trenches were reached. Our troops raided hostile works east of Luneville. In the Laon area the enemy used a considerable number of gas shells, causing only slight casualties. Gas bombardments were noted in Lorraine. "The French front has also been ex-

remely active. Large raiding operations were undertaken, more especially in the Verdun area. A brisk French attack against the hostile trenches in Malancourt Wood resulted in the pene-tration of the enemy line on a front of 1,400 yards to a depth of 800 yards Eighty prisoners were taken.

The Germans in turn temporarily were able to penetrate the French temphes at Samognaux, Cauriers Wood trenches at Samogneux, Cauriers Wood and Bezonvaux, while southwest of Ornes and west of Apwement the enemy thrust forward a number of units and succeeded in overrunning the French positions and took prisoners. Hitherto there has been no indication of an extension of the German offensive to the French front."

# Col. Dennis of Recruiting Mission

b Expresses Confidence. "Don't think that we are disspirited or have for a moment lost hope because of the news now coming from Europe concerning the German offensive. We are as confident now as we have always

# CHINESE THREATEN TO KILL AMERICANS

Bandits Demand Cash Ransom to Be Paid To-day.

By the Associated Press. PEKIN, March 24 .- The bandits in the province of Honan are demanding a cash ransom, in addition to rifles, for G. A. Kyle of Portland, Ore., and E. J. G. A. Kyle of Portland, Ore., and E. J. Purcell, two American engineers recently captured by them. The bandits threaten to decapitate the Americans unless their demands are met before March 25.

Raymond T. Tenney, assistant Chinese secretary to the American Legation, and a representative of the Chinese Foreign Office have gone to Honan to negotiate with the bandits.

A despatch from Pekin March 18 said Mesers. Kyle and Purcell were being held near Websien, forty miles west of Yenchengho, northern Honan. At that time they were reported to be safe and well.

# While engaging neither in pessimistic REICHSTAG SPEAKER estimate of the strength of the British SEES NO PEACE SIGN

Asserts Small States Will Be Free to Determine National Life.

AMSTERDAM, March 22 (delayed) .- In the course of the debate in the German Reichstag to-day, says a Berlin despatch, Herr Evert, Socialist, expressed the expectation that the Chancellor would be deflected by no obstacle from carrying out his assurance that the peo-ples on Germany's borders will be per-mitted to shape their national life by their own free decision.

The member added that unfortunately

there were no prospects of peace in the west, as neither President Wilson nor Wilson's four principles, while England, France and Italy had pronounced for a continuance of the war and voted the necessary credits. Thus Germany was still in a position of defence in the west against a numerically superior enemy, who was threatening Germany's vital interests, he declared.

"We therefore agree to the war credit," the member announced.
On the second reading of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaties Philipp Scheide-mann, the majority Socialist leader, vig-orously attacked the Government for demanding the renunciation by Russia of Poland, Lithuania and Courland. He declared the policy of might would not help German interests, which required lasting calm and friendship between the

German peoples.

"As, however," he added, "the treaty ended the war in the East, we refrain from voting."
Herr Groeber, a member of the Centre party, claimed it was not the fault of the Germans, but the fault of the Hol-sheviki if the peace could not be termed a peace of understanding. There was not a single annexation provided for in

treaty was a good one.

In justifying the action of the German Socialists in assenting to the war credits the Vorceerts, the Socialist organ in Germany, sava: batteries participated.

"At the present, when the situation in the same time hostile artillery the west is trembling in the balance and was active in the Ypres-La Bassee hundreds of thousands are bleeding, any

other attitude would not have been un

# LAFAYETTE FLIERS JOIN U. S. SERVICE 79 Already In—Many Others

to Follow.

Parts, March 22 (delayed) .- Figures made public to-day by the Lafayette Flying Corps committee show that thirty-eight members of the escadrille have air forces and ordered into active air without vigor or initiative, paralyzed, service. Twenty-five men who have been commissioned have not yet been portance to the competition in the carri obtained commissions with the American ordered into active service. Twentyseven men have applied for transfer as she has on her hands she is still from the French to the American service; sixteen have enlisted in the American naval aviation service, twelve of if it is worth her while it is much more them on permission from the French worth Great Britain's. The greatest army representative in the United States, mistake that could be made would be

transfer to the Americans or to remain with the French.

Twenty-one members of the escadrille have been killed in action, four have died of injuries received in accidents or from disease, seven have been made prisoners or are missing, and four have been seriously wounded. Nine of the men have been refused admission to the United States army because of physical

Three members of the escadrille have commissioned Majors and ten Cap.
The rest rank as First and Sec. ond Lieutenants.

# AIR MAIL ON EAST FRONT.

Vienna to Have Service With Kiev, It Is Announced. AMSTERDAM, March 24 .- The Cologue

Gasette says that an aerial mail service is being established between Vienna and Kley and also between Odessa and Cor The Vienna Neue Freie Presse says that water transportation to the Ukraine has been established, the lower Danube as far as Sulina being free of mines.

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#### BRITAIN AROUSED BY BRITISH DESTROY 54 HEAVY U-BOAT TOLL ENEMY AIRPLANES

Secrecy Policy Blafied for Flying Low They Also Bomb Shipyard Lethargy When Geddes Reports.

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LONDON, March 23 (delayed) .- "Worse than expected" is the general opinion regarding the statement of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons on the results to date of Germany's submarine campaign.

Great indignation is expressed that so much secrecy has been observed in regard to the submarine sinkings. The regard to the submarine sinkings. The statement, although satisfactory in some respects, is not so in all. It gives a good deal of information, withholds a good deal, covers one side of the urgent problem before Britain, but avoids others. There is likely to be an inquiry soon into the condition of the shipyards to show where the trouble lies and to do justice to the innocent. The silence of the First Lord of the Admiralty on this

the First Lord of the Admiralty on this

point is the greatest fault of the state-ment. The Manchester Guardian in a leading article says: "There can be no two opinions as to the wisdom of publishing the figures of the tonnage destroyed and of new ships built, as Sir Eric Geddes did, only it is built, as Sir Eric Geddes did, only it is a pity that the figures were not pub-lished long ago. They will startle the unreflecting and console those who knew some but not all of the facts. On the whole both results are desirable.

VEvery one now knows matour army depends on American reenforcements for victory ashore. These cannot reach us or be maintained without a decisive victory over the enemy submarines and this victory depends on the work done in the shipbuilding yards. Although more submarines are being destroyed, the early hopes of finding a specific against their ravages have now been abandoned. "This is one more illustration of the truth that in modern war the industries aggerated estimate of the immediate power of the United States to replace he war, when peace is restored, they wil'

the war, when peace is restored, they will be serious competitors.

"The British naval power rests principally on the predominant merchant service, and it would be a Perrhic victory if the navy won the war and by doing so sacrificed our naval supremacy.

"One of the revelations of the war ment, without the assistance of a strong poplar conviction behind it, to accomplish anything. In Germa racy seems to draw all the power from the people, and without it languishes like our shipbuilding policy last year

"Germany attaches the greatest importance to the competition in the carry building merchantmen that probably never will go to sea until peace arrives Six men have expressed the desire to to fix our standard of new shipbuilding remain with the French army and too low." Massed Troops Behind Picardy Battle Front.

London, March 24 .- An official report on the aerial operations says that fiftyfour enemy airplanes have been brought. The statement follows:

The enemy's low flying airplanes of were most persistent in their attacks + on our infantry in the forward areas. Many of these machines were attacked and brought down by our il pilots. A total of twenty-nine hostile machines were brought down and twenty-five others were driven down out of control. Two enemy balloons also were destroyed. Nine of our

machines are missing. Our machines on Saturday carried out another most successful raid on factories in Mannheim. Nearly one and a half tons of bombs were dropped, and bursts were seen on a soda factory, the railway and wharves. Several fires were started, one of which was of great size, with flames reaching to a height of 200 feet and smoke to 5,000 feet. The confiagration was visible for a distance of

thirty-five miles. The weather Saturday again favored operations and our airplanes were con-stantly employed in reconnoitring, positions of troops, in photography and, bombing and in reporting suitable tar-gets for our artillery. Many thousands to of rounds were fired by our pilots from low altitudes on hostile troops massed in villages and in the open continu-jously throughout the day. More than fourteen kons of bombay were dropped on energy billets, on his high velocity guns and on railroad stations in the battle area. operations and our airplanes were con-

stations in the battle area. 176
During the night ten heavy bombs
were dropped on an important rallway, bridge and works at Konz, just couth of Treves, in Germany. Eight of these bombs were clearly seen to be bursting

driven down out of control Despite this severe combat and the enemy's heavy anti-aircraft gundre all Nearly two tons of bombs were dropped from to her airdrome south of Metz. Six bombs

were seen to burst among the hangars

and to set fire to some of the huts of the airdrome. All our machines returned From nightfall until early morning our night flying squadrons bombed areas on the battlefront in which hostile troops were concentrated, as well as enemy ammunition dumps of bombs were again dropped by our machines, two and a half tons of which were loosed on the docks of Bruges. All our machines returned.

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